

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1807.

[No. 1825.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday, WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Corner of Prince and Water streets,

A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in

the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sloop Dove, Capt. New-

comb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Blood Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north

end of the town, to bind on the river or

tearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

The large commodious well-built three

story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street,

occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—

Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hhd. SUGAR of good quality,

53 bbls. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 q. casks Sherry Wine of excellent

quality.

11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sage

Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet oil

100 casks lime

200 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeffer-

son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of

500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE, TEAS

15 do. Imperial } first quality.

15 bales Beerboon Gurrabs

5 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall cottons

30 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. rum

5 hogsheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 kids salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

200 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

50 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just received a sup-
ply of OYSTERS, which will be serv-
ed up on the shortest notice.

John Bogan.

February 3.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

500 Spanish Hides,

5 tierces Clover Seed,

1 ditto Timothy,

AND

5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.

Mordecai Miller.

January 20.

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Ca-

nal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE,

150 Sacks Liverpool Staved Salt, &

2600 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

2 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hhd. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

2 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-

rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occu-

pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-

derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

Sawarow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public

that he manufactures Sawarow Boots

with all the modern improvements, warranted

equal to any in the United States. After many

years of experience in his business, he has

discovered a new method of retaining the elas-

ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-

it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of

various descriptions; viz. Suwarrows—Fair-

Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,

Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,

Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to

fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—

Gentlemen will please to call and see for

themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-

tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's Tavern.

January 5.

A. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Pa-

tentee, next door below Mr. Alexander

McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, A-

lexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for

ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and

other gentlemen going to the West-Indies,

Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an

assortment, and a great allowance to those

who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the

waistband ought to be placed the same distance

from each other, as the two center buttons on

the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-

ing, and thereby destroying the ease designed

in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco

Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at

Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in

Prince-street.

July 31.

Butter for Sale.

BRYAN HAMPSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of BUTTER, in the

very best order for shipping—which he will

sell low on a long credit.

February 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been ac-

customed to wait in a family, and can be well

recommended.—Enquire of the Printer.

November 10.

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.

ALSO,

10 quarter casks Port Wine

10 boxes Spermaceti Candles

12 kegs fresh Raisins—

For sale by

James Sanderson.

January 19.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE

KING-STREET,

At his Grocery & Flour Store,

HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities

Moore's Loaf and Lump do.

MOLASSES in hhd.

Havana HONEY

Imperial, } TEAS, } Of a good quality

Hyson, } Young Hyson & } Hyson Skin

COFFEE & CHOCOLATE

Spanish SEGARS in boxes

RAISINS in kegs and boxes

Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good

Low priced West-India RUM

New-England do.

French and Peach BRANDY

Holland GIN

Rye WHISKEY

Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles

Manufactured TOBACCO

Mould and dipt Candles

Coarse and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks

or by the bushel

American GUNPOWDER

Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bot-

tles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pep-

per, &c.

100 tons Plaster Paris.

20 bbls. whole or gross HERRINGS

100 bbls. cut do.

20 bbls. SHAD

Clover Seed.

Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.

—ALSO—

FLOUR constantly kept and selected for

family use.

January 31.

Just Received;

10 chests } Young Hyson TEA

20 boxes } Hyson Skin do.

10 chests Hyson Skin do.

30 casks Malaga WINE

A quantity of LEATHER,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

January 26.

Strong BeerBrewery.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the

drinkers of malt liquor, that this sea-

son he has been able to improve the quality

of his malt liquor so as to warrant a compari-

son with any imported.

The citizens can now have this wholesome

beverage brewed in their own town and laid

down at their doors regularly and cheaper

than any imported.

Any gentleman wishing to make a ship-

ment to the West-Indies or Charleston, can

have 40 or 50 barrels in a few days notice,

and a half concern will be taken if required.

Thomas Cruise.

January 29.

Negroes for Sale,

TO be Sold, for ready money, at Fairfax

court house, on Monday the 16th day of

February next, being court day, several valu-

able Slaves, consisting of men, who are stout,

healthy, and good farmers; girls, who have

been accustomed to house work; and boys ca-

pable of ploughing. Also, a negro man, who

has eight years to serve; he is a good wag-

goner. The above may be treated for in pri-

rate bargain, any time previous to the day of

sale. Enquire of the printer.

January 26.

Printing, in its various branches,

handsomely executed at this office.

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of BEEF—Boston inspection—

No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on mode-

rate terms.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND containing two

acres, situate on the line between the

district of Columbia and state of Virginia, and

adjoining the gardens of A. McKenzie and

Capt. Cartwright, near the spring garden.—

For terms apply to

BEAL HOWARD,

WEST END.

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Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 22.

The house received and read a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the memorial of the sugar refiners, Mr. Bassett in the chair, it was read as follows:

The committee of commerce and manufactures to whom was referred the petitions of Edward Pennington and others, of Philadelphia, and Charles Garts and others, of Baltimore, sugar refiners, submit their report:

The petitioners are manufacturers of sugar in the U. S., and request that the sugar refined by them shall be allowed a drawback on the exportation. The subject has been often before congress, and a lengthy and detailed report was made by the committee at the second session of the eighth congress, to which the committee beg leave to refer and request it may be considered as part of this report.

The opinion of the committee is opposed to granting any additional allowance or advantages to the sugar refiners, for the reasons stated in their former report; and they respectfully offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

The reading of the former report was then called for, and the clerk having read the same,

Mr. MacCreery spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—When the report which was last read was presented to the house at a former session, it was referred to a committee of the whole, but owing to a press of business apparently of greater importance, it was not acted on. Notwithstanding that two lengthy reports have been made on this subject by the committee of commerce and manufactures, and that I have generally stood alone in opposition to them, I must now presume to hope that a majority of this committee, and amongst them the members of the committee of commerce and manufactures, will ultimately agree to the desired modification of this branch of trade, when they come to understand the subject more perfectly, and shall be convinced that they have entirely mistaken the object of the petitioners. They neither ask or desire any new duties or restrictions laid on the importation of refined sugars—they are willing, on the contrary, that the present duties on imported refined sugars and on sugar candy shall be made as low as congress may deem necessary—all they ask is, that they may be allowed a reasonable drawback on the exportation of domestic refined sugar, made from foreign materials.

The objections urged in this report are,

- 1st. That Louisiana sugar might be refined and exported.
- 2d. That imported sugar might be kept in store more than a year, and a drawback obtained afterwards.
- 3d. That the quantity of freight is diminished when the article is refined.
- 4th. That New England rum, cordage, canvas, made into sails, and manufactured iron are equally entitled to drawback, though not asked for.

As to the first and greatest objection, I answer that such an imposition is more easily guarded against than in any other species of goods, because, we can have, beside the oath of the employer, that of the refiner also, and he is in this, a disinterested person; but the quality of this sugar being much preferred for retail, renders this precaution less necessary; and besides, these reasons the public revenue can run no risk until a greater quantity of Louisiana sugar is furnished to us than is consumed in the U. S. For example, suppose our home consumption amounts to fifty millions pounds of sugar, which I believe it does, and the same quantity to be furnished us by Louisiana, which pays no duty; and suppose that an equal quantity of sugar of foreign growth be imported, and pays a duty of two and a half cents per lb. and that a drawback is allowed on exporting the same; this quantity of fifty million will certainly be re-exported, because it cannot be consumed, and will obtain a drawback of the duties paid on entry; so that in fact the revenue gains nothing by the importation or exportation of any part of this hundred millions; save three and a half per cent. on the duties granted on the part exported. I would therefore ask what difference it can make to us what half is consumed, or which

exported? Sir, it makes none, and I contend that the revenue can run no possible risk in this business until the quantity of sugar imported from Louisiana exceeds our whole consumption. At present the quantity we receive from thence amounts to about four millions of pounds annually. When it shall exceed our consumption (an event which I shall be proud of) we shall have little difficulty in guarding against the imposition apprehended.

I have often seen, sir, that when subjects of this nature are discussed on this floor, the first question with many gentlemen is, how will this measure affect our revenue? I acknowledge that this consideration should never be lost sight of, but must at the same time avow, that it has always been with me a secondary one. The first, in my estimation, is, how will it affect the people? If the people shall gain ten times as much as the revenue loses by a measure, he must be a poor financier who cannot supply the loss in another shape. But, I am ready to assert, that not only the people, but the government also will benefit by the desired alteration. During the period in which a drawback was allowed on the exportation of domestic refined sugar, the erection of refineries increased to such a degree that at present being in a great measure confined to home consumption, most of them are idle half the year. The amount of that article exported last year, was short of 140,000 pounds, by which no doubt the nation benefited about 7000 dollars, being two and a half cents per pound on the quantity of crude sugar employed; but, sir, if the refiners be allowed a reasonable drawback, the quantity exported would in all probability soon amount to three million pounds or more, annually; and, allowing only one cent per pound to be retained at the custom house, leaves a revenue of 30,000 dollars. In addition to this consideration, sir, let me add, that where a people is confined to the supplying of its own consumption of any article, the manufacture of that article must ever decline. I cannot better illustrate this proposition than by quoting the instance of the late policy of G. B. towards Ireland. The latter nation was not only allowed the free exportation of linens but in some cases a bounty, yet its woollens were restricted to their own consumption. Every body knows that the manufacture of the one, although obliged to import their seed, flourished to an extraordinary degree; whereas in the other, although good wool was always abundant, declined; and they purchased their woollen cloths chiefly from England; and for this simple reason, that the dread of making too much and the surplus perishing, they dare not make enough for their own use. Observe the price of coffee in the U. S. compared with any and every other country that imports and consumes it; we have it infinitely lower than any of them; because our merchants are not afraid of having more than can be consumed; knowing that they can readily obtain a drawback of duty on all they re-export. And it is owing to a defect of this regulation in the case of sugar, that the price of loaf sugar is at this time higher, compared with the price of crude sugar than it was during the existence of the excise law, when a drawback was allowed on the exportation.

We have in some years exported from 50 to 60 millions of pounds of crude sugar; could all this have been exported in a refined state, the revenue might have benefited much, and the manufacturer still more. It would have brought much more in foreign countries, and enabled the exporters to import so much more of other goods which would still have increased our revenue.

There is yet another advantage of great importance to be derived—Belligerents have undertaken to say that our exportation of raw sugars was in many instances for account of their enemies; therefore, had these sugars been exported in a refined state, such allegation could not have been made.

The circumstance of merchants holding imported sugars in their warehouses for more than a year must occur so seldom, that I am astonished how it could be thought of as an objection. It may happen that sugar of a bad quality cannot be readily disposed of; but there can be no danger of refiners meddling with it.

The next objection is still more unfortunate—for in place of diminishing freight, it actually augments it: for take a cask of raw sugar and refine it, I defy you to put the leaves made from it into the same volume; therefore, as it takes up more room and pays freight by measurement, while the crude sugar pays by weight, the ship owner is benefited.

The argument that because a drawback is not allowed on rum, cordage, canvas,

and iron, tho' not asked for, there ought not on sugar, is a curious one.

A drawback was allowed on rum when sugar was admitted to it, and why the distillers do not apply for it again, I know not: I do believe, tho' I am not certain of the fact, that a considerable part of what is commonly exported, goes to the coast of Africa; where it is not easy to procure the documents necessary to obtain the drawback. If a drawback on this article should hereafter be applied for, and it can be made appear that it is beneficial to commerce, I shall, for my part, have no objection to grant it.

The manufacturers of cordage will scarcely apply for an indulgence of this sort; the duty on imported hemp being only one per cent. per pound, and one pound of hemp making two pounds of tarred rope, renders the object too trifling.

To allow a drawback on imported canvas made into sails, would be attended with much difficulty; and must cause a deviation in some respects to rules laid down, and a practice at the custom house.

The quantity of nails and spikes exported in one year is so small, that a reasonable drawback allowed on that article would amount to a very few thousand dollars, and will not, until the manufacture shall increase very much, be asked for.

However, sir, as the house is now very thin, and probably will not come to any decision on this measure until we have further information, I move you that the committee now rise, in order that the petitions and report on this subject be referred to the secretary of the treasury, that he may report thereon.

Mr. Early hoped the committee would not rise for the purpose proposed; he was against any further reference of this business, on which so much time had already been spent—as it had been before the house for a number of years and he did not think that new light could be thrown on the subject.

The committee rose, and leave being asked to sit again, it was resolved in the negative.

Mr. Early moved that the house concur with the resolution of the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Varnum spoke in favor of this motion, and the question being put that the house do agree to the said report, it was carried in the affirmative.

MONDAY, February 2.

As soon as the journal of Saturday was read, Mr. F. Moore rose and said, to his lot had been assigned the painful duty of informing the house of the death of one of its members. His colleague, General LEVI CASEY, had died yesterday morning.

On which Mr. Early offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of general Levi Casey, late a representative of the state of South Carolina.

Resolved, That the members of this house do testify their respect for the memory of general Levi Casey, by wearing crape for one month.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the following resolutions were likewise adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the members of this house will attend the funeral of the late general Levi Casey, this day at one o'clock.

Resolved, That a message be sent to the senate to notify them of the death of general Levi Casey, late a member of this house, and that his funeral will take place this day at one o'clock.

When, on motion of Mr. Early, the house immediately adjourned.

TUESDAY, February 3.

Mr. Brown presented a petition from Elizabeth Broadhead, the widow of Luke Broadhead, a pensioner of the U. S. praying for relief. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. Boyle from the committee on public lands presented a bill respecting claims to land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, which was made the order for Friday.

Mr. Boyle from the same committee, on the petition of sundry officers who served in America in the war between France and G. Britain, made a report, of considerable length, concluding with a resolution that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Early, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, moved the discharge from the further consideration of sundry petitions praying for an extension of credit on the payment of duties on goods imported from the W. Indies to the same period allowed on goods imported from Europe.

Mr. Early observed that the committee had been informed by those who presented these petitions, that they would be able at the next session to furnish information that would show the propriety of the measure prayed for.

After a short conversation the motion of Mr. Early was agreed to.

Mr. Early from the committee of commerce and manufactures, presented a bill for the relief of Edward Teppan, Wm. Currier and George Jenkins, which was referred to the committee of the whole on Friday.

Mr. Holmes, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Charles Minifie, unfavorable to its prayer; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill authorizing the issuing of debentures in certain cases, was recommitted to a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair.

After considerable discussion, and amendment, the committee reported the bill—when the house adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

CIRCUIT COURT

Of the district of Columbia, in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

The following opinions were delivered on the 30th ult. in the circuit court of the district of Columbia, on the motion to commit the prisoners:

Chief Judge Cranch delivered the following opinion:

It is the opinion of a majority of the judges that Erick Bollman and Samuel Swartwout should be committed for trial for the crime with which they are charged. It is also the opinion of a majority of the judges that they should not be admitted to bail at present.

Upon the motion heretofore made in this court by the attorney of the U. S. for a warrant to arrest Dr. Bollman and Mr. Swartwout upon the charge of treason against the U. S. I thought myself bound to dissent from the opinion of my brethren on the bench, because I did not think that the facts before us, supported by oath or affirmation, showed probable cause to believe that either of the prisoners had levied war against the U. S.

After further deliberation, and a more mature examination, both of the evidence and the law, my doubts are very much confirmed.

In times like these, when the public mind is agitated, when wars, and rumors of wars, plots, conspiracies and treasons excite alarm, it is the duty of a court to be peculiarly watchful lest the public feeling should reach the seat of justice, and thereby precedents be established which may become the ready tools of faction in times more disastrous. The worst of precedents may be established from the best of motives. We ought to be upon our guard lest our zeal for the public interest lead us to overstep the bounds of the law and the constitution; for although we may thereby bring one criminal to punishment, we may furnish the means by which an hundred innocent persons may suffer.

The constitution was made for times of commotion. In the calm of peace and prosperity there is seldom great injustice. Dangerous precedents occur in dangerous times. It then becomes the duty of the judiciary, calmly to poise the scales of justice, unmoved by the arm of power, undisturbed by the clamor of the multitude.

Whenever an application is made to us in our judicial character, we are bound, not only by the nature of our office, but by our solemn oaths, to administer justice according to the laws and constitution of the U. S.

No political motives—no reasons of state can justify a regard of that solemn injunction.

In cases of emergency, it is for the executive department of the government to act upon its own responsibility, and to rely upon the necessity of the case for its justification; but this court is bound by the law and the constitution in all events.

When therefore the constitution declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons," "shall not be violated," and that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation," this court is as much bound as any

individual magistrate, to

mand. The cause of issuing a writ is a crime committed by the person. Probable cause, the probability that the crime has been committed by that person. Of this court or magistrate, issue must be satisfied by facts or affirmation. The facts are stated upon oath, and a reasonable probability that they have been done which constitute the crime.

The question whether committed is a question partly of fact.

What facts constitute a question of law.

Whether those acts have been done which constitute the crime.

The crime charged in this case is treason against the U. S.

The question of law is, whether the facts constitute the crime?

The 3d section of the U. S. constitution against the U. S. shall levying war against them, or their enemies, giving aid and comfort.

As it is not contended that the prisoners are guilty under the definition; if guilty of treason in levying war against the U. S.

To a man of plain common sense would seem to be a matter of course to decide what constitutes levying war by levying subsidies of lawyers and ed in times of heat and involved the question.

It is not my intention to say how far the expression is limited, nor how far it is extended. It is however to be hoped that in this country adopt constructive treasons in the worst of judges.

It is sufficient to comprehend the definition against the king, or against the government, requires men, ready to act, and do some treasonable or warlike manner, or else numbers as to supercede arms.

The advocates for the prisoners, as I understand, con-

unlimited definition than

It is unnecessary and improper for me at this time on the question of fact, opinion, there is no probability of oath or affirmation meaning of the constitution that Dr. Bollman or Mr. Swartwout by levying war against the U. S.

From some of the details of the part of the prosecution explicitly declare my dissent.

I can never agree that communications not on oath can, under the words of the constitution, be received as sufficient ground of justice, to commit to prison, much less to trial.

If such doctrines are there is no necessity of the privilege of the Corpus, by the authorities.

As it is admitted that communications can not be evidence as an opinion on that point not be considered as a question which can occur in the prosecution proper to be explicit on have said less, I should dereliction of duty.

The substance of Judge Cranch's opinion.

Mr. D. said he should have marked on granting a writ of habeas corpus, for a war prisoner on the charge of treason, should he make any protest against attachment to the cause if the whole tenor of his part could be taken into consideration.

He concurred in the opinion of the court, that no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, this court is as much bound as any

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The cause of issuing a warrant of arrest
is a crime committed by the person charg-
ed. Probable cause, therefore, is a proba-
bility that the crime has been committed
by that person. Of this probability, the
court or magistrate, issuing the warrant,
must be satisfied by facts supported by oath
or affirmation. The facts therefore which
are stated upon oath, must induce a rea-
sonable probability that all the acts have
been done which constitute the offence
charged.

The question whether a crime has been
committed is a question partly of law and
partly of fact.

What acts constitute the crime is a
question of law.

Whether those acts have been done is a
question of fact.

The crime charged in the present case
is treason against the U. S.

The question of law is, what acts con-
stitute that crime?

The 3d section of the 3d article of the
constitution of the U. S. says, that "treason
against the U. S. shall consist ONLY in
levying war against THEM, or, in adhering
to their enemies, giving them aid and com-
fort."

As it is not contended that the prison-
ers are guilty under the second clause of
the definition; if guilty at all, it must be
of treason in levying war against the U.
S.

To a man of plain understanding it
would seem to be a matter of little diffi-
culty to decide what was meant in the
constitution by levying of war; but the
subtleties of lawyers and judges, invent-
ed in times of heat and to balance, have
involved the question in some obscuri-
ties.

It is not my intention, at this time, to
say how far the expression ought to be li-
mited, nor how far it has been extended.
It is however to be hoped that we shall ne-
ver in this country adopt the long list of
constructive treasons invented in England
by the worst of judges in the worst of
times. It is sufficient to say that the most
comprehensive definition of levying war
against the king, or against the U. S. which
I have seen, requires an assemblage of
men, ready to act, and with an intent to
do some treasonable act, and armed in
warlike manner, or else assembled in such
numbers as to supersede the necessity of
arms.

The advocates for the prosecution have
not, as I understand, contended for a more
unlimited definition than this.

It is unnecessary and perhaps would be
improper for me at this time to say more
on the question of fact, than that in my
opinion, there is no probable cause, sup-
ported by oath or affirmation, within the
meaning of the constitution, to charge ei-
ther Dr. Bollman or Mr. Swartwout with
treason by levying war against the United
States.

From some of the doctrines urged on
the part of the prosecution, I must most
explicitly declare my dissent.

I can never agree that executive com-
munications not on oath or affirmation,
can, under the words of our constitution,
be received as sufficient evidence in a
court of justice, to charge a man with
treason, much less to commit him for
trial.

If such doctrines can be supported,
there is no necessity of a suspension
of the privilege of the writ of Habeas
Corpus, by the authority of the Legisla-
ture.

As it is admitted that such communi-
cations can not be evidence on the trial, &
as an opinion on that point therefore, can-
not be considered as prejudging any
question which can occur in a subsequent
stage of the prosecution, I have thought
proper to be explicit on that point. To
have said less, I should have deemed a
dereliction of duty.

The substance of Judge DUCKETT'S
opinion.

Mr. D. said he should not make many
observations in addition to what he had
remarked on granting the district attor-
ney's motion, for a warrant to arrest the
prisoners on the charge of treason—Nor
should he make any professions of scrup-
ulous attachment to the rights of personal
liberty in the citizens of our country; be-
cause if the whole tenor of his conduct
through life, had not evinced such at-
tachment, he felt assured that no profes-
sions on his part could on this point se-
cure the confidence of the public.

He concurred in the sentiment that no
reason of state, no political motive should
be suffered to influence in the slightest de-
gree the decision of the present question;

but while on the one hand a due regard
should be paid to the right of personal
liberty in the citizen, we should not be
entirely forgetful of the duty we owed to
the public, of preserving the constitution
and government of the country.

That on the question then before the
court, he would observe as he had done
when the warrant issued, that he would at
that time give no opinion, as to what con-
stituted a levying of war within the de-
finition of treason in the constitution of
the United States. That it appeared to
him unnecessary, if not improper to do
so, as he might be called upon to decide
the law, in reference to the facts that
might appear on the trial of the prison-
ers.

That the only question then to be de-
cided, was, whether there was probable
cause supported by oath or affirmation, as
required by the 6th article of the amend-
ments to the constitution, to induce a be-
lief that the prisoners were guilty of the
crime for which they had been arrested.—

This question he said had been delib-
erately considered by the court before the
warrant issued, and he thought every
thing in this inceptive state of the busi-
ness, was regularly an ex parte proceeding;
he therefore had been against permitting
counsel to argue on any question, except,
whether the offence was bailable, and whether
under the circumstances, the court in
their discretion ought to bail. They had,
however, been allowed to argue in effect
to the utmost latitude against the propriety
of having issued the warrant. To this
argument he had given the strictest atten-
tion, and could observe with Mr. Fitz-
hugh, that it would have been well ad-
dressed to the jury, if the prisoners had
been upon their trial. It had however pro-
duced no alteration in his opinion, as he
still thought there was probable cause ap-
pearing to the court to authorize the com-
mitment of the prisoners for trial.

To determine this question, said Mr.
D. let us take a short view of the evi-
dence.

The depositions of general Wilkinson
prove unquestionably the connection of
the prisoners with col. Burr in carrying in-
to effect one common intent or plan, and
their knowledge of this view. They in-
deed shew, from the acts of the prisoners
and their own confessions, their immedi-
ate agency in the furtherance of this
scheme. If then it can be shewn, that
Mr. Burr has probably committed treason,
their agency and connection with him,
while possessing this knowledge of his
treasonable views, create the same proba-
bility against them, as in the same treason
all in this stage of the business must be
considered principals. What then was the
intention, the *quo animo* with which Mr.
Burr's expedition was undertaken? This
by general Eaton's deposition, is proved
to be the separation of the western from
the Atlantic states, and the establishment
of a monarchy there, of which Mr. B.
was to be the sovereign. It is probable he
had another object also in view, the *inva-
sion of Mexico*; but this does not appear
to be distinct from his treasonable plan of
dismembering the union. This treasona-
ble intention is also stated in the confes-
sions made to general Wilkinson by one
of the prisoners. In the pursuit then of
this object, we find that Mr. B. had actu-
ally commenced the expedition, and that he
expected to be at Natchez with an armed
force at a certain period. It appears too,
from the confessions of the prisoners them-
selves, that Mr. B. was levying a large
body of armed men, and what may go far
to prove their knowledge of and agency
in that business is, that the officer who was
to command the first five hundred men is
stated by name. One of the prisoners
also says that he had written to col. Burr
for provisions. Should these circumstan-
ces, or themselves, not amount to overt
acts or levying war, upon which question
Mr. D. said he should at that time say
nothing yet when taken in connection with
the situation of the country, the state of
alarm existing among the people, and the
active preparations of defence against an
expected attack, they furnished strong
prima facie evidence that they had been
followed up by the commission of other
acts on the part of Mr. Burr and the pri-
soners, that would amount to a levying of
war within the strictest definition of the
terms. Nor is there any thing in the tes-
timony, said Mr. D. that can positively
exclude the inference of an active co-
operation on the part of the prisoners in
the different measures that are probably
imputable to Mr. B.

Mr. D. then remarked that an observa-
tion made by himself on issuing the war-
rant, seemed not to have been correctly
understood by the prisoners' counsel.

He had not said, that in the present case
it was necessary to resort to public docu-
ments to aid the depositions in furnishing
probable cause for the arrest; but he would
now observe, as he had then done, that
alho' the depositions did to his mind es-
tablish a probable cause on which he could
act, yet that this probability was strongly
corroborated by the message of the presi-
dent and other public documents on the
subject. That even admitting that the
6th article of the amendments to the con-
stitution which provides against general
warrants, may require an oath or affirma-
tion before any warrant can issue, yet he
could not subscribe to the doctrine, that
the circumstances showing the probable
cause, must in all cases be contained in
the oath or affirmation itself. If this prin-
ciple be once considered correct, it would
indeed, when taken in connection with the
necessity contended for in the present case,
of proving, on a question of commitment,
the positive existence of the offence charg-
ed, be the worst precedent, as it regarded
the public safety, that could possibly be
established, though at the same time it
might be the most convenient cloak for
treason that could be invented. Under
this doctrine, even an authenticated record
shewing the conviction of Mr. B. of trea-
son, could it be produced on the present
question, would be deemed inadmissible
in corroboration of the probable cause con-
tained in the affidavits.

Mr. D. concluded by observing, that he
was opposed to bailing the prisoners, for
alho' the evidence might also have charg-
ed them with a misdemeanor in setting on
foot an expedition against a nation at amity
with the U. S. yet as they had been
arrested on a charge of the highest offence
against their country, nothing but their
persons could be considered an adequate
security to the public.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

From Washington, Feb. 3.

So much have the members of the house
been employed the fortnight past, in at-
tending to a debate in the senate on the
subject of a bridge from this city over
the Potomac, so as to shorten the distance
to Alexandria, which bill has been the
principal subject of discussion seven or
eight days; and so many of them have
been attending to the proceedings of the
court relative to Bollman and Swartwout,
that almost no business has been done, of
a public and interesting nature, except the
bill from the senate, suspending the habe-
as corpus. The prompt rejection of this
bill by the house was most certainly cor-
rect. I am utterly at a loss to conjecture
what haste or madness, or obsequiousness
to executive wishes, could have induced
the senate to pass this bill.

Bollman and Swartwout are in close
prison: it was made a matter of question
before the court whether or not they should
be allowed the use of pen and ink. Alex-
ander, I am told, has arrived here, but
there is no court now sitting, and I suppose
he must remain confined in the marine bar-
racks till the last Monday in March, un-
less the supreme court of the U. S. can
have cognizance of his case, and I cannot
see how that court can, not having origi-
nal jurisdiction in these cases.

The counsel for Swartwout and Bol-
lman will attempt to bring before the su-
preme court, the decision of the district
court here, which sent them to prison.
Notwithstanding I believe they have been
guilty of conspiring to attack the dominions
of a nation with whom we are at [an ill-
natured] peace, and perhaps deserve pun-
ishment, yet confident I am that they have
not intended to be nor have been guilty of
treason—and they are committed for trea-
son, for having actually "levied war a-
gainst the United States." No legal evi-
dence of this appeared before the court,
yet two of the three judges, tho', or pre-
tended to think they had actually "levied
war." If the supreme court has jurisdic-
tion in this, by way of an appeal from the
decision of the district court, there is no
doubt but that they will set aside that de-
cision.

The general opinion entertained here is,
I believe, that Wilkinson and Burr agreed
on some enterprise of this nature, two
years since, when they were both here, and
were continually together; that Wilkinson
was as serious as Burr, but finding, during
the last summer, that there was little pros-
pect of success, that the western people
would not join them, and that by the show
of an excess of zeal against conspirators, &c.
he should preserve the office he holds,
then tottering, his conscience or his poli-

cy changed his conduct. It is hardly to
be believed that Burr would commit his
prospects and his very life to a merely pos-
sible thing; that is, to the hope that Wil-
kinson would join him. No; he must
have sounded him, and have had strong
assurances of co-operation. How could
Wilkinson understand Burr's cypher if
not previously agreed upon by them? But
we must wait a short time and more will
be developed.

The house of representatives were on Sa-
turday engaged almost the whole day in the
bill extending the time for taking oath and
giving bond in cases of drawbacks.—This
whole day has also been spent on that bill.—
Yesterday the house did nothing; the funeral
of gen. Casey, of S. C. being attended by that
body.

I expect that to-morrow or next day the
supreme court of the United States will grant
a writ of Habeas Corpus for Mr. Alexander,
now confined in the Marine Barracks; and
that the decision of the district court will be
re-decided in the supreme court, as to the re-
gality of the confinement of Swartwout and
Bollman.

A letter from a gentleman in CURRACOA,
dated December 23, 1806, to his friend in this
town, contains the following information:—
"I take the liberty of informing you that
there has just arrived off this harbor a large
fleet of English ships of war—they have sent
in a flag of truce—the result is not known,
but is I believe of a very serious nature. I
believe they mean to keep the island under a
blockade; if so, flour will be up to 20 dol-
lars."

The Episcopal Congregation
are respectfully informed, that their
Rector, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, will at-
tend them on Sunday next.

February 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will
be sold, on Merchants wharf, on a credit
of 60 and 90 days,

7 hhds. and 10 barrels of good
Brown Sugar.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the
Vendue-Store,

A likely Negro Woman, about
18 or 19 years of age, and her female Child.
She is a good house servant. A credit of 90
days will be given.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, will be sold, at
public sale, at the house of John Light-
foot, deceased, on Duke-street, all the PER-
SONAL PROPERTY of the said deceased.

All persons indebted, in any way, to the
said John Lightfoot, are requested to make
payment; and those who have demands a-
gainst him, are desired to present them to
the subscribers.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'rx.

John Lightfoot, Adm'r.

February 5.

Farmers Attend

A complete LIGHT WAGON & TEAM
of HORSES, will be sold on a long credit, or
exchanged for YOUNG NEGROES.—The
owner will accept of the best offer he receives
before the 15th instant.

Apply to the Printer.

February 5.

FOR SALE,

A VERY handsome MARE, young and
in prime order—fit for the saddle or
brood.—Terms cash, or negotiable paper at
60 days. The mare may be seen on applica-
tion at Mr. Hodgkin's stables.

February 5.

The Subscriber,

Just arrived in this town, begs leave to inform
the public, that he has for sale, a
very elegant assortment of

JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF,

EAR RINGS of every description, Finger
Rings, Breast Pins, Tortoise shell Combs
mounted, Watch Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver
and Gold Watches, &c. which he offers for
sale on moderate terms.

As his stay in this town will be short, those
disposed to purchase are requested to make
early application.

LEWIS ZIMMER,

King street, between Mr. Caleb Hand's

and Mr. Shreve's store.

February 5.

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great

Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOR,

January 3.

2awt

Richard Lee & Son,

SENSIBLE of the many favors conferred on them by an enlightened community, beg permission to return their sincere acknowledgments, and solicit them for a continuance of the same.

As all the efforts of Hannah Lee and her colleagues to ruin our characters and injure the reputation of our medicines, have proved abortive, we should think it degrading to ourselves and insulting to the public to pursue the contest into which we have been reluctantly dragged. Here we will drop the subject, leave her to enjoy the consolation her vapid Billingsgate language in her last advertisement is capable of affording, and simply ask those who may have occasion to purchase medicines of the following description, to give ours a trial, under a full confidence that every new trial will corroborate the long established public opinion of their being genuine.

THE FOLLOWING MEDICINES SOLD BY
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
At his China, Glass, Queen's-Ware and Seed
Store, Fairfax street, facing Messrs. Rick-
ard's and Newton's.

Each article has on the outside wrapped the
signature of

Richard Lee and Son,
Without which none are genuine.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine, which is as innocent & mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

From the many cases of cures that daily come to our knowledge, we have selected the following:

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

You are at liberty to publish the astonishing cure performed by your Lozenges on my son, 10 years old, who was afflicted with fevers, pain in his side, and a continual head-ache, which reduced him so low that he was unable to sit up. One of my neighbors advised me to use your Lozenges, which has had the happy effect of restoring him to a better state of health than he has enjoyed for several years, in the short space of seventeen days.

JOHN KELLEY, Pitt-street.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

My son, five years old, has for some time past been very unhealthy, having fevers, head-ache, and loss of appetite. Hearing of the many cures performed by your Worm Lozenges, I was induced to give them a trial. The effect was beyond my expectation, as a large quantity of small worms was expelled; hundreds of them were alive for some time after.

JOHN KENNEDY, Potter-street.
Baltimore, Jan. 4th, 1807.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious & Malignant Fevers, is recommended

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills,

Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

Messrs. Richard Lee & Son,

The high opinion I have of your Bilious Pills, and a desire to make known their utility for the benefit of mankind, I wish you to publish the following:

For two months past, I have been afflicted with a violent sickness at the stomach, an inclination to vomit, and loss of appetite—by taking two doses of your pills, I am restored to a perfect state of health—which induced my wife to try them also, which was attended with the same good effects, being now able to attend to her domestic concerns: in my opinion, this medicine is unequalled in stomach and bowel complaints, not being attended with that griping pain, common to other remedies.

JOHN SCOTT,

Delancy-street, near Columbia Garden.

LEE'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs of the asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

Lee's Grand Refractive,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, obstinate gleet, flux albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

Infalible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of Agues, remittent and inter-
mittent Fevers.

Lee's genuine Essence and Extra
of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and

chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lameness, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with the most perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury or any dangerous ingredient whatever.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

LEE'S DAMASK LIP SALVE.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

Reflexive Powder for the Teeth & Gums

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

January 21

Rappahannock Mills, &c.

THE subscriber would lease or rent, that valuable property, called "HUNTER'S WORKS," consisting of a Manufacturing Mill, (late in the occupancy of Messrs. Cooch and Hollingsworths) having two water wheels, with four pair burr stones, and all necessary machinery—a good Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and houses suitable for millers, coopers, & blacksmiths. At this place are the walls and remains of a forge and slitting mill, formerly carried on, the sites of which, and others in the same canal, are excellent for water works of various kinds. This property is on the north edge of the Rappahannock, within two miles of Fredericksburg and one of Falmouth, has peculiar advantages of water, and is well situated for the purchase of wheat, now the staple of the country, and of the last crop a large proportion yet to come to market.

Also, a valuable MANUFACTURING MILL, with two water wheels, two pair of stones, and the usual machinery, situated on the same edge of the river, within half a mile of Falmouth, having a convenient and comfortable miller's house attached to it, and a canal which now affords water communication from Falmouth to the mill door, and at the expense of only three or four hundred dollars may be extended to the doors of the forge mills.—Or, I will sell the whole of the above Property, under stipulations, for the benefit of contiguous property, but no way injurious to this, and give credit seven years if necessary, for three fourths of the amount, and accommodating time for the other fourth.

Robert Dunbar.

January 26.

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

Warren Ashley, complainant,

Against

John Drew and Wm. Hart-

hopae, defendants.

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8.

law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John Corse, Complainant,

against

Arthur McCann, & John

Hodgkin, Defendants.

THE defendant Arthur McCann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test,

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8.

law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker,

complainants,

against

Enoch Ward and Thomas

Moore defendants.

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8.

law2m

Marsteller and Young,

Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,

8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.

ALSO,

17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16.

d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAMED DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hoge, Adm'r.

B. DANIELS, deceased.

September 18.

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, complainant,

Against

Elias Debutts and Philip G.

Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8.

law2m

District of Columbia, County of Alex-

andria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, Complainant,

against

Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Doug-

lass, and Joseph Mandeville,

jun. trading under the firm

of Douglass and Mandeville,

Defendants.

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court.

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test;

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8.

law2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Lightfoot, late of the county aforesaid, deceased:—ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'r.

Samuel Lightfoot, Adm'r.

January 21.

law2m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Alexander Latimer, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, Adm'r.

January 21

law2m

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II. PART II.

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 6

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VEN

On every Tuesday and

WILL BE SOLD

AT THE VENDUE

Corner of Prince and Wa-

riety of Dry Goods, &c.

Particulars of which will be

the bills of the de-

ALL kinds of goods which

and the prices of which

at any time be viewed and p-

lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marste

Plaster Paris, a

The CARGO of sch'r. Dov-

samb, from Portland,

For sale, by

Lawrason

Who have also for

400 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese

January 9.

40 boxes of fresh Bl-

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles

For Sale by

M.

December 12.

Wanted to Purch

FEW ACRES of LAN

end of the town, to bid

nearly so.

Apply

September 25.

FOR SAL

On advantageous

The large commodious

store BRICK WAREHOUS

occupied by Messrs. Richard

Apply to

Ja

October 29.

13 hhls. SUGAR of

53 lbs. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brand

4 or casks Sherry Wine

14 do. do. Malaga do.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root at

Barrels of Clover and He

And a large quantity of

For Sale by

Benjamin

July 26.

Liverpool Sal

The Cargo of the schoo

son, Capt. Hall, from Br

300 hogsheeds coarse Liv

For sale by

Lawrason

Who have also landing f

100 boxes mould cas

5 chests young by

4 bales Beerboon

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheeds N F

30 kegs fresh raisi

15 STC

25 chests young by

15 do. Imperial

15 bales Beerboon

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendall c

50 rolls heavy Ray

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and

15 hogsheeds?

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. r

4 hogsheeds Gre